

HC PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

### THE COLD WAR REVIEW GUIDE FOR Test

Use and study the objectives you were given at the start of this unit (pink paper). Study the two large graphic organizers you completed in class. Use all of these tools as well as your text book to complete the study all of the following vocabulary terms and identifications in preparation for the upcoming test on the Cold War Era. **Your COLD WAR test is Friday (B-day) and Monday (A-day).**

1. The Cold War (p. 836) – a continuing state of political and military tension between the powers of the Western world, led by the United States and its NATO allies, and the communist world, led by the Soviet Union. The US and the Soviet Union never fought each other directly, but there were several instances when the Cold War became 'hot'-Korea, Vietnam.
2. "The Iron Curtain" (p. 837) – a way of referring to a barrier to understanding information- symbolized the ideological fighting and physical boundary dividing Europe into two separate areas from the end of World War II in 1945 until the end of the Cold War in 1991 (term coined by Churchill at the end of WWII)
3. containment (p. 837) – Truman's policy of blocking Communist expansion-keeping Communism 'contained' where it was.
4. The Truman Doctrine (p. 837) – The foreign policy of President Truman at the end of WWII to keep Communism contained and protect 'free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation (overthrow)' by Communist countries.
5. The Marshall Plan (p. 838) provided over \$12 billion in aid to the war torn countries of Western Europe. (This was part of the policy of containment under the Truman Doctrine meant to prevent Communism from overspreading into the weakened areas of Western Europe.
6. NATO (p. 840) – North Atlantic Treaty Organization – a formal military alliance whose members agreed that an attack on one member would be considered an attack on the whole group. It is made of the US, Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Portugal, West Germany, Norway, Netherlands, Luxemburg, Denmark, and today, many others.
7. The Warsaw Pact (p. 841) – The Soviet Union's response to NATO-a formal military alliance made of the Soviet Union and the satellite nations of Eastern Europe.
8. Identify at least six (6) nations which were members of NATO. (map, p. 840) US, Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Portugal, West Germany, Norway, Netherlands, Luxemburg, Denmark, and today, many others.
9. Identify at least six (6) nations which were members of the Warsaw Pact. (map, p. 840) Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, East German, Poland
10. Describe the division of Berlin following World War II. (See map, p. 839 and text, p. 838) – Germany was divided into occupied zones at the end of WWII. When the zones were reunified, the area occupied by the Soviets (EAST GERMANY) remained Communist, and West Germany became democratic. Berlin was also divided-East Berlin-Communist and West Berlin-Democratic. (All of Berlin as a city was in East Germany.)

11. Describe the Berlin Airlift and its end result (p. 838-839) – The Soviet Union wanted to reunite Berlin as one Communist city in East Germany so they set up a blockade around the city preventing delivery of food supplies, oil, gas, etc. into West Berlin. The Allies responded with a massive airlift. For over 12 months, 24-7 the US and GB flew cargo planes into West Berlin delivering tons of supplies to the city.
12. Capitalism (KNOW THIS!!) – The basic economic system of the United States of America and our allies in Western Europe and the Pacific. The means of production (land, labor, and capital) are controlled by individuals, and individuals are allowed to engage in free enterprise. The government plays a limited role in regulating businesses – making laws to protect consumers and encourage fair play.
13. Democracy – The basic political system of the United States of America and our allies in Europe and the Pacific. Voters elect their own leaders- Majority rules. In a highly functioning democracy like the United States, individual rights are protected and minority rights are preserved by the Constitution.
14. Communism (KNOW THIS) – The basic economic system of the Soviet Union, China, North Korea, Cuba, and other “Marxist” nations. The means of production (land, labor, and capital) are controlled by the government, which plans out every aspect of the economy – including what will be produced, where individuals will work, and what product will cost. The government controls every part of the economy.
15. Totalitarianism – Dictatorships – The basic political system of the Soviet Union. One leader, or a “junta” of leaders like the Politburo, make the laws for the nation. In communist nations, members of the Communist Party ruled over society, and individual rights were routinely violated, for the “common good.” The “common good” was whatever the government said it was!
16. The United Nations (p. 840) – An international organization whose main goals were to maintain peace and settle international disputes. The FIRST time the UN was called into military action was the Korean War.
17. Mao Zedong (p. 841) – He led a Communist take over in China in 1949 creating the Peoples Republic of China.
18. Be able to identify each of the nations below as either a communist nation or a democratic and capitalist nation:

JAPAN (AFTER WWII)

DEMOCRATIC AND CAPITALIST

CHINA (AFTER 1949):

COMMUNIST

THE SOVIET UNION

COMMUNIST

THE UNITED STATES

DEMOCRATIC AND CAPITALIST

19. Be able to identify each of the nations below as either a communist nation or a democratic and capitalist nation: (continued...)

NORTH KOREA

COMMUNIST

SOUTH KOREA

DEMOCRATIC AND CAPITALIST

NORTH VIETNAM

COMMUNIST

SOUTH VIETNAM

CAPITALIST (NON-DEMOCRATIC)

20. The 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel, Korea (p. 851, map) – the border between North and South Korea that was established at the end of WWII.

21. The Korean War (p. 850-852) (How did it begin and end) – North Korean troops invaded South Korea in an attempt to reunify the country under one COMMUNIST flag. Truman requested that UN intervene and the US led an international military into the country to push the North Koreans back. A cease fire finally ended the fighting. The war ultimately ends in a stalemate (nobody won). The dividing line is still the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel.
22. Be able to describe the role of each individual and each nation in the Korean War:
  - 22A. President Harry S Truman (p. 850-851) – asked the UN to send a military force into Korea to stave off the Communist. He appointed General Douglas MacArthur to lead the force.
  - 22B. North Korea and Kim Il Sung, June 1950 (p. 850) – ordered North Korean troops to invade South Korea.
  - 22C. The United Nations Security Council (p. 850) – voted to send the military force to Korea-the first time the UN was used to settle an international dispute.
  - 22D. General Douglas MacArthur (p. 850) –General who led the UN forces in Korea. He disagreed with Truman on how to conduct the war in terms of the invading China and was ultimately fired by Truman.
  - 22E. China and the Chinese Army (p. 851) – when UN forces approached the Yalu River (the border between North Korea and China) China responded angrily and Chinese soldiers crossed the border and fought with North Korea.
  - 22F. Describe the disagreement between Harry S Truman and General Douglas MacArthur and describe the result of the conflict (p. 851) – The two disagreed on whether to invade China or not. MacArthur wanted to invade and Truman ordered him not to. MacArthur publicly criticized Truman and Truman fired him.
  - 22G. Dwight David Eisenhower and the Conclusion of the Korean War – Elected in 1953, Eisenhower is President at the war's conclusion. The war ends in a stalemate establishing the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel as a demilitarized zone-an area where military forces are prohibited.
23. Joseph McCarthy (p. 853) – US Senator from Wisconsin who built his career by threatening to expose Communists. He accused over 80 State Department officials of being Communists. Many people were arrested, or blacklisted because of these accusations.
24. McCarthyism (p. 853-854) – accusing someone of disloyalty without having any evidence.
25. brinksmanship – During the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations, the United States relied upon the nuclear option to defend the nation. Convincing other nations that we may actually use the nuclear option required going “to the brink” of war – brinksmanship.
26. arms race (p. 855) – a contest in which nations compete to build more and more powerful weapons.
27. space race (p. 856, *second and third paragraphs*) – the race to develop technology to control outer space.

28. Sputnik (p. 856) – Soviet satellite launched in 1957 becoming the first satellite to orbit the Earth. This caused Americans to fear that the Soviets would be able to launch missiles at US cities.
29. The Bay of Pigs Invasion (p. 436) – A US trained force of Cuban rebels tried to overthrow Castro and failed. It was evident that the US was involved and embarrassed the newly elected Kennedy and the US government. It also strengthened Castro in Cuba.
30. The construction of the Berlin Wall (p. 838) – the wall was erected in 1962 creating a concrete symbol of the iron curtain. [NOTE: Most historians today view the construction of the Berlin Wall as a delayed response to the Bay of Pigs invasion. The Soviets viewed it as an act of aggression in response to the US's act of aggression.]
31. The Cuban Missile Crisis (What caused it, the US response, the result (p. 859) – The Soviets began to build missile launching sites on Cuba. Kennedy demanded they be removed and Soviets refused. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade of Cuba and stopped all ships carrying missiles. Eventually they negotiated a settlement-the Soviets agreed to remove the missiles and dismantle the sites and the US agreed publically never to invade Cuba. They secretly also agreed to remove US missiles from Cuba.
32. Identify the President of the US, the Premier of the USSR, and the basic agreement between the two men to resolve and end the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. (p. 859, NOTES) – **President Kennedy-US; Khrushchev-Soviet Union; the Soviets agreed to remove the missiles and dismantle the sites and the US agreed publically never to invade Cuba. They secretly also agreed to remove US missiles from Cuba.**